BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

December 20, 2013

Board of Directors Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 Tulsa County Sand Springs, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma (the Organization), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2013 and 2012, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma as of October 31, 2013 and 2012, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 December 20, 2013

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

OBEN PARSONS Group, LLP

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2013, on our consideration of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CBEW PROFESSIONAL GROUP, LLP

Certified Public Accountants

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION October 31, 2013 and 2012

		October 31, 2013		October 31, 2012
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1) Investments (Note 1) Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible) Prepaid insurance Inventory Total current assets	\$ _	237,861 159,190 3,412 5,052 6,803 412,319	\$	182,996 157,424 - 4,962 15,966 361,348
Capital assets: Buildings, gas system, equipment and vehicles net of depreciation (Note 3) Total capital assets	_ 	273,939 273,939		324,575 324,575
Total assets	\$_	686,258	\$.	685,923
Deferred outflows of resources: Total deferred outflows	_	~		
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll liabilities payable Sales tax payable Interest payable Customer pre-payments Customer deposits Current portion of notes payable (Note 2) Total current liabilities	\$	9,140 3,984 (347) 137 - 57,885 8,203 79,001	\$	17,178 3,521 6 168 13,504 56,320 8,203 98,900
Long-term liabilities: Notes payable (Note 2) Total long-term liabilities		19,367 19,367		25,759 25,759
Total liabilities	_	98,368		124,659
Deferred inflows of resources: Total deferred inflows		-		_
Net Position: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	_	246,369 341,521		290,613 270,651
Total net Position	\$_	587,890	\$	561,264

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended October 31, 2013 and 2012

	_	October 31, 2013		October 31, 2012
Revenues:			Ī	
Gas sales	\$	447,673	\$	315,240
Late Fees		5,548		4,649
Meter Svc/Tap Fees		4,150		4,125
Other income	_	2,112	-	3,698
Total revenues	_	459,483	-	327,712
Expenses:				
Accounting and legal		18,831		17,900
Bad debt	`	(1,646)		(494)
Board Compensation		3,494		3,644
Contract services		2,262		11,148
Depreciation		51,636		56,558
Equipment Rental		102		67
Fuel		7,576		7,026
Gas purchases		119,213		85,184
Gas transportation costs		26,391		34,999
Insurance		35,451		37,383
Miscellaneous		961		849
Office supplies and postage		6,228		7,051
Payroll taxes		8,683		9,493
Postage		4,526		4,517
Repair and maintenance		21,647		16,257
Retirement contributions		2,917		3,628
Salaries		117,149		125,999
Telephone		3,096		3,823
Uniforms		2,367		2,409
Utilities	_	3,065	_	3,246
Total expenses	_	433,950		430,686
Operating income	_	25,534		(102,974)
Other income and expense:				
Interest income		2,871		4,593
Interest expense		(1,779)		(711)
	-	(1,779)	-	(711)
Total other income and expense	_	1,092	-	3,882
Change in net position-Net income		26,626		(99,092)
Net position - beginning of year	-	561,264		660,356
Net position - end of year	\$ =	587,890	\$.	561,264

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Year Ended October 31, 2013 and 2012

	_	Net Position (Unrestricted)	Net Position (Temporarily Restricted)	· .	Total Net Position
Balance - beginning of year 10/31/11	\$	660,356 \$	-	\$	660,356
Change in net position	_	(99,092)	_		(99,092)
Balance - end of year 10/31/12	\$ =	561,264_\$		= ^{\$} =	561,264
Balance - beginning of year 10/31/12	\$	561,264 \$	-	\$	561,264
Change in net position	_	26,626	-		26,626
Balance - end of year 10/31/13	\$_	587,890 \$	-	_\$_	587,890

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended October 31, 2013 and 2012

		October 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:	_		
Cash received from customers	\$	451,640 \$	330,574
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and			
contractors and other services		(388,709)	(368,605)
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	62,931	(38,031)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition & construction of capital assets		(1,000)	(39,699)
Principal paid on debt		(6,392)	(1,511)
Proceeds received from notes		: -	35,470
Interest paid on debt	_	(1,779)	(711)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	_	(9,171)	(6,451)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Purchase) liquidation of investments		(1,766)	(3,293)
Interest income		2,871	4,593
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	1,105	1,300
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	1,105	1,300
Net increase (decrease) in cash		54,865	(43,183)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	182,996	226,178
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	237,861_\$	182,996
Reconciliation of operation income to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$.	25,534_\$	(102,974)
Adjustus suto to us a suella mat income to mat apple			
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash			
provided by operating activities: Depreciation		51,636	56,558
•		31,030	30,330
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(2.412)	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(3,412)	215
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		(90)	315
(Increase) decrease in inventory		9,163	(3,417)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		1,565	1,340
Increase (decrease) in customer pre-payments		(13,504)	5,964
Increase (decrease) in interest payable		(32)	168
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(8,038)	2,969
Increase (decrease) in sales tax payable		(354)	(4)
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes payable		463	1,049
Total adjustments		37,397	64,942
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	62,931	(38,031)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Keystone Rural Gas District, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the District), was created under the provisions of Title 82, O.S. 1981, Sections 1324.1-1324.26 inclusive, for the purpose of providing natural gas to the members it serves. Membership in the gas district consists of gas users who have paid the required membership and connection fees. The District is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 is an independent, self-contained reporting entity with no associated component units. It is operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise where the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing gas services is financed through user charges. The District purchases the majority of its gas from the Tiger, Inc.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) promulgated in the United States of America. The accounting and financial reporting treatment is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation are included on the statement of net assets. The operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets. Depreciation expense is provided for capital assets based upon estimated useful lives.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Oklahoma Statutes authorize the District to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities pledged to secure those funds. In addition, the District can invest in direct debt securities of the United States unless such an investment is expressly prohibited by law.

All the bank deposits are held at one financial institution and are carried at cost. For purposes of statements of cash flows, the District considers cash and all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

At October 31, 2013, the District held deposits of approximately \$396,851 at financial institutions. The District's cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposit, are entirely covered by Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC) or direct obligation of the U.S. Government insured or collateralized with securities held by the District or by its agent in the District's name.

Investment Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Investment Credit Risk

The District has no policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state law as follows:

- a. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- b. Certificates of deposits or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- c. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- d. County, municipal or school district tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.
- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs (a.-d.).

The investments held at October 31, 2013 are as follows:

Туре	Weighted Average Maturity (Months)	Credit Rating	Market Value	Cost
Investments Certificate of deposit Total investments	21.15	N/A	159,190 \$ 159,190	159,190 \$ 159,190

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

The District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The District has the following of credit risk: 100% in Certificates of deposit.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The District's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable. The District's estimate of the fair value of all financial instruments does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

3. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of gas line supplies for the addition of new gas lines and repair of old gas lines. Inventory is valued at cost, principally on a first-in, first-out basis, but not in excess of market.

5. Capital Assets

Additions to the gas storage delivery system and other equipment are recorded at cost or, if contributed property, at their estimated fair value at time of contribution. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses; renewals and betterments are capitalized. Non-cash contributions relate to both existing and new members of the District. If installation of gas lines is required to a member's property, the District performs this service for the member at cost. The member's payment for such installation is recorded as a capital asset contribution. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two (2) years.

Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Gas system	10-50 years
Buildings	10-25 years
Equipment	7-20 years
Office equipment	7-10 years
Vehicles	5 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

6. Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick time. Full-time employees are granted vacation and sick leave benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums depending on tenure. The District has not accrued compensated absences because the amount, if any, would not be material to the financial statements.

7. Customer Deposits

The District requires that every customer pay a cash deposit upon opening or re-establishing an account with the District to guarantee payment on the account for gas service rendered. When the service is terminated, the deposit is refunded or applied to the outstanding balance due the District. The District maintains a cash reserve sufficient for payment of these deposits. The reserve amount is included in the District's cash and cash equivalents. Interest earned on customer deposits is used for operations of the District.

8. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through December 20, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

D. Revenues, Expenses and Other Changes in Net Assets

1. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses are principally from gas sales and connection fees charged to new system subscribers. Customer gas consumption is determined by monthly meter readings taken by District personnel. The gas sales from subscriber gas consumption billed but unpaid at the District's year-end are recognized as revenue in the current year and reported in the statement of net assets as accounts receivable. Operating expense consist of those costs necessary to operate and maintain the gas distribution system and for general administration of the District.

2. Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses

Non-operating revenues and expenses consist of investment earnings, interest expense incurred on the District's notes payable and gains and losses on sales or the abandonment of long-lived assets.

3. Bad Debts

The District uses the direct write-off method for recognizing bad debts. Under the direct write-off method, accounts receivable are charged to income during the period they are determined to be uncollectible. The use of this method does not result in a material difference from the valuation method required by generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

2. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of one note with American Heritage Bank. The notes are secured by the gas system.

American Heritage Bank #K000967 – 5 year note originated on June 26, 2012, payable in monthly installments of \$683.58 at 5.75% interest

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions during the year:

,		Balance						Balance
		October 31,						October 31,
		2012	_	Additions	_	Reductions		2013
American Heritage Bank		33,962		-		6,392	_	27,570
Total	\$]	33,962	\$ [- 9	\$ _	6,392	\$ _	27,570

Annual cash requirements to amortize these notes are as follows:

Year Ending	Payments
Oct 31,	Due
2014	8,203
2015	8,203
2016	8,203
2017	6,152
Total	30,761
Less Interest	(3,191)
Note Balance	27,570

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in property, plant and equipment.

	Balance October 31,			Balance October 31,
	2012	Additions	Deletions	2013
Buildings	63,606	- 100110	-	63,606
Gas System & Equipment	1,041,398	-	-	1,041,398
Office equipment	10,639	1,000	-	11,639
Vehicles	47,386			47,386
Total	1,163,029	1,000	-	1,164,029
Less accumulated				
depreciation	838,454	51,636		890,090
Net	\$ 324,575	\$ (50,636)	\$	\$ 273,939

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2013 and 2012

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District continues to carry commercial insurance for these risks, including general and auto liability, property damage, and public officials liability. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

REPORT REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*October 31, 2013 and 2012



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

December 20, 2013

Board of Directors Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 Tulsa County Sand Springs, Oklahoma

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma (the District), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2013, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2013. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The District did not present the Management's Discussion and Analysis required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the basic financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. The finding reference number is 13-1. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 December 20, 2013

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the District's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, all applicable federal and state agencies, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

CBEW Professional Group, LLP Certified Public Accountants

CBEW Profession Scoup LLP

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For the Year Ended October 31, 2013

13-1. Internal Control - Segregation of Duties

<u>Criteria</u>: The segregation of duties and responsibilities between different individuals for custody of assets, recordkeeping for those assets and reconciliation of those asset accounts is an important control activity needed to adequately protect the entity's assets and ensure accurate financial reporting.

<u>Condition</u>: Presently the same individual that receives utility service related cash payments is also responsible for service billing and adjustment, also balances the daily cash drawer, posts payments to subsidiary accounts receivable ledger and reconciles the monthly bank statements. In addition, only limited oversight is provided over this individual in the conduct of their daily functions.

<u>Cause</u>: The district's limited size and staffing resources have made it difficult for management to provide sufficient staffing to fully segregate incompatible duties in a cost-effective manner.

<u>Effect or Potential Effect</u>: Without sufficient segregation of duties, the risk significantly increases that errors and fraud related to utility billing and collection activities, including misappropriation of assets, could occur and not be detected within a timely basis.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that management and the board should consider a formal evaluation of their risks associated with this lack of duties segregation over utility cash and receivables. In response to the identified risks, consideration should be given to identifying and implementing controls that could help mitigate the risks associated with lack of segregation of duties, such as providing increased management oversight and an independent reconciliation of accounts. For example, the entity might consider soliciting the assistance of independent volunteer labor to perform certain functions as compensating procedures where applicable.

<u>Responsible Official's Response</u>: The district concurs with the recommendation, although, the cost to correct this condition might exceed the benefit, the district has made certain changes in procedures that will improve the overall lack of segregation of duties and has implemented compensating procedures as appropriate.